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GROWTH IN POPULATION
OF
CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS
1964-1968

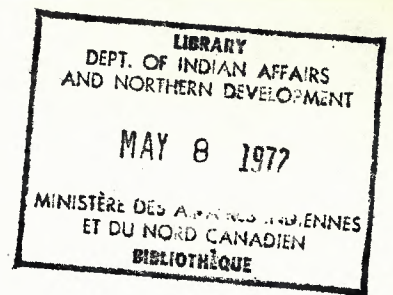
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GROWTH IN POPULATION
OF
CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS



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GROWTH IN POPULATION
OF
CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS
1964-1968

Total Increase

On December 31st, 1963 the registered population of Canadian Indians was 204,796. On December 31st, 1968, five years later, the registered population was 237,490, an increase of 32,694 or just under 16% of the original population on January 1st 1964.

Mean Rate of Increase

The "mean rate" of increase over this five year period is estimated by adding together the populations as registered each Dec. 31st in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 and dividing into the actual net increase multiplied by 100 to give a rate per cent of population. The average rate of increase over the five year period thus obtained is 3% per annum.

Deviation of Actual Annual Rate of Increase from above "Mean Rate"

Table 5 shows how the actual percentage rates of increase deviated each year from the average 3% rate of increase. In 1964 and 1965 the rate of increase was slightly above 3% and has been consistently less in the subsequent three years.

Regional Variations in Rates of Population Increase

There are marked regional differences in the local rates of population growth. In the eastern provinces and British Columbia the annual rate of increase is consistently below the general mean rate of increase of the Indian population as a whole, among all prairie Indians the annual rate of increase has been consistently much higher than that of other Indians, still averaging at a rate of increase of 4% per annum.

Shift in Distribution of Indian Population

Prior to and up till 1964 the Indians in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta together numbered less than the Indians in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces but, because of their faster rate of increase, in 1964 the prairie Indians drew level in numbers with the eastern Indians, both groups comprising 38.2% of the total Indian population. The prairie Indians since then have rapidly outstripped the eastern Indians in numbers and now comprise almost 40% of the total Indian population. The greatest concentration of Indians in Canada is now in the prairie provinces and they are still increasing almost twice as fast as other Indian groups. These Indians present unique characteristics, differing from all other Indians in their vital statistics, all Indians in prairie provinces sharing these characteristics, notably a high birth rate, high infant mortality (but not the highest) and extremely high fertility rates combined with an "average" or "moderate" general mortality rate. They are also still mainly concentrated on reserves, showing lesser tendencies to move out than some other groups but this pattern may be changing now. (See later comments on effects of migration).

The significance of the rapid growth of prairie Indians may easily be overlooked. There are actually more Indians in Ontario than in any other province and they attract a good deal of attention. However, they constitute a fraction of 1% of the population of wealthy Ontario and many Bands are relatively affluent with good educational and employment opportunities. Others, of course, are not so well placed but, in each prairie province, the registered Indians constitute about 3% of the total provincial population. The majority are on reserves. While some have natural resources, for the most part they cannot themselves develop those resources and largely tend to be "welfare cases". These are the Indians who are increasing at a mean rate of 4% per annum. They can place a significant burden on the economy of the provinces they inhabit.

*much easier
for Ontario
to provide
services to
Indian
population*

The Trend in Rate of Population Growth

The annual rate of Indian population growth is, in general, slowly declining, most clearly shown in Table 4 among Indians in British Columbia and, to a lesser degree, among prairie Indians. Among eastern Indians there is little evidence of much decline. The rate of increase of Indians in the east has varied very little from an average rate of 2.4% per annum. The rate of increase of Indians in British Columbia has steadily declined from 2.8% in 1964 to 2% in 1968. The rate of increase is highest amongst Saskatchewan Indians where it has just fallen below 4% per annum in the past two years.

Factors influencing Population Growth

Population growth is determined by births and "immigration" on one hand and deaths and "emigration" on the other. In the Indian population "immigration" means the acquiring of "Indian status" by non Indians, "emigration" the loss or giving up of Indian status. Marriage of an Indian female to a non-Indian means loss of "Indian status". Marriage of an Indian male to a non-Indian confers "Indian status" on his wife. Indian status can be acquired or given up in other ways by legal process.

The Birth Rate

For purposes of computing birth rates, natural increase and the vital index in this study, the numbers of births, registered as births, in each year are used. It is known that these include a considerable number of births in previous years but it is this figure that determines the number of the population as registered at each year end. A better comparison can thus be obtained between natural increase and actual annual increase by using these figures. The rates shown, however, may not agree precisely with the more accurate rates got by correcting the data to the number of children actually born in the year. The differences are generally not large.

Table 6 shows that there has been a trend towards a slight lowering of Indian birth rates even among prairie Indians and more clearly among Indians in British Columbia. Among eastern Indians the birth rate is more stable, averaging around a mean rate of just under 33 per 1000 population and deviating but slightly.

The Death Rate

Table 7 shows a general downward trend in the death rates also but less marked and with more fluctuation. Combining the influence of births and deaths gives the "Natural Increase" or excess of births over deaths.

Natural Increase

Table 8 sets out the natural increase in terms of a percentage of the original population. It can be compared with Table 4 showing the actual net increase in the same way. Some interesting differences are at once apparent. Both tables show a slowing tendency in the rates of annual increase in population, the natural increase a little more clearly than the net or actual increase. Natural increase is clearly the controlling factor in determining the actual rate of population growth among Indians. It, in turn, reflects the somewhat more rapid fall in the birth rate as compared with the relatively slower decline in death rates. If both these rates were declining equally fast, natural increase would be relatively steady.

Natural and Net Increase compared

The actual or net increase in most Indian populations in most years was less than the natural increase. The degree of difference gives an indication to the combined effects of out and in migration. Clearly, from Table 9, in most years in most Indian populations more persons were losing or giving up Indian status than those gaining it.

Regional difference in effect of migration

Table 10 attempts to show where movement of persons in and out of Indian status were having most effect. The natural increase is assumed to be the "normal" to be expected increase. The difference of the actual increase indicates the effect of movements of persons in and out of the population other than by birth or death. This difference is shown both in precise numbers (to give perspective) and expressed as a percentage change from the "normal" or expected increase.

The population most affected is clearly the Indian population in British Columbia. There, persons losing Indian status or moving out of the Indian population reduced the possible or expected increase by 11.2%. The small population in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon, of course, give erratic and misleading rates which should be discounted. Ontario Indians were also sharply affected by "emigration", losing 7.4% of their "expected" increase. Quebec Indians, on the other hand, added to their population, probably mainly through marriage. It has been noted in a previous report that Quebec was the only province where more male Indians were marrying non Indians than Indian females marrying out of Indian status.

The surprising feature is that prairie Indians were as much influenced as the table indicates, losing through "emigration" as much as 4.5% of their possible growth by birth.

The trend in Migration

Table 11 attempts to show whether migration is increasing or decreasing and, if so, where. Clearly 1964 and 1966 were unusual years. 1964 was marked by a large influx of non-Indians into the Indian population, 1966 by an even larger efflux of Indians from the registered population, 943 of them. The greatest influx occurred in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Since 1965, "emigration" has tended to exceed "immigration" almost everywhere. Amongst eastern Indians the excess of emigrants over immigrants appears to be decreasing but, among prairie Indians, to be increasing. This is interesting and may somewhat offset the effect of the high birth rate in increasing the population. The rate of egress of Indians from the Indian population was greatest and is steadily increasing in British Columbia where it has been noted in a previous report that marriage of Indian girls to non-Indians is very common, much more common than among any other Indians. Undoubtedly this factor is of increasing importance and has contributed to lowering the rate of British Columbia Indians to 2% per annum.

The Vital Index

This index measures the rate of replacement of Indians lost by death by new live births. Table 12 shows a quite remarkable consistency in rates of replacement, each region having a characteristic index. Over the five year period, every Indian who died was replaced by 4.5 new Indians and this rate of replacement shows little evidence of much reduction. (When calculated on actual births in a year, as opposed to births registered in the year, a slight downward trend becomes more apparent but it is very slight). Eastern Indians lost by death were replaced by just over 4 new Indians, prairie Indians by nearly 6 new Indians. Only in British Columbia is the replacement rate dropping. There Indians dying are being replaced by only 3.5 new Indians.

Summary

Canadian registered Indians increased over the past five years by just under 16% or at an average rate of 3% per annum.

The most rapid rate of increase was among prairie Indians who are increasing at an average rate of 4% per annum.

Natural increase, generally, exceeded the actual increase, indicating that out-migration had exceeded in-migration. The trend indicates an increasing movement of Indians out of the Indian population. British Columbia and Ontario show greatest outgoing of Indians but prairie Indians in recent years show increasing reduction of possible population increase accountable only to migration.

Birth rates showed, generally, a slow downward trend, death rates also but less clearly or consistently and less rapidly.

Vital indices showed very little slowing of replacement by birth of those lost by death. (In other more precise studies a slow reduction in this replacement rate has been traced).

Each major group of Indians showed quite consistent and characteristic indices, varying but little annually, distinguishing it from other groups.

CHARACTERISTIC INDICES
(all expressed "per 1000" of base)

INDEX (averaged over 5 years)	EASTERN	PRAIRIE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
AVERAGE RATE OF ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH (Base. 1000 population Jan. 1st)	24.39	38.61	23.44
AVERAGE RATE OF ANNUAL NATURAL INCREASE (Base. 1000 population Jan. 1st)	25.34	40.43	26.38
AVERAGE RATE OF ANNUAL LIVE BIRTHS (Base. 1000 mid year population)	33.03	48.19	36.93
AVERAGE RATE OF ANNUAL DEATHS (Base. 1000 mid year population)	7.99	8.53	10.85
AVERAGE RATE OF ANNUAL REPLACEMENT OF DYING (Base. 1000 deaths)	41.32	56.52	34.04
AVERAGE REDUCTION OF EXPECTED INCREASE ACCOUNTABLE TO OUT-MIGRATION (Number lost in 1000 increase by birth)	37.25	44.94	111.74
TREND IN RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH	stationary	slowly down	down

Prairie Indians now constitute the main concentration of Indians in Canada, having outstripped Indians in the eastern provinces (who comprised the greatest concentration prior to 1964) in their rate of growth and now comprise 40% of all registered Indians. As noted above, their rate of increase continues at just under 4% per annum.

Table 1

Canadian Registered Indians
Growth in Population
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Population as registered		Actual Net Increase in 5 yrs.	
	Dec 31st 1963	Dec 31st 1968	Number	percent of original pop.
P.E.I.	374	418	44	11.8
N.S.	3935	4411	476	12.1
N.B.	3629	4156	527	14.5
Que	23043	26302	3259	14.1
Ont	47260	52981	5721	12.1
Eastern	78241	88268	10027	12.8
Man	27778	33358	5580	20.1
Sask	27672	33852	6180	22.3
Alta	22738	27322	4584	20.2
Prairie	78188	94532	16344	20.9
B.C.	40990	46046	5056	12.3
Yuk	2142	2562	420	19.6
West Coast	43132	48608	5476	12.7
N.W.T.	5235	6082	847	16.2
Canada	204796	237490	32694	16.0

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

The registered Indian population has increased in the five year period by 16%.

Note, however, the marked difference in rate of increase between prairie Indians, Indians in the eastern provinces and in British Columbia.

Table 2

Canadian Registered Indians
Average Rate of Net Annual Increase
by provinces

Province or Territory	Total Populations registered each Jan 1st	Total increase 1964-1968	Average rate of increase per cent of population per annum
P.E.I.	1951	44	2.3
N.S.	20498	476	2.3
N.R.	19121	527	2.8
Que	119974	3259	2.7
Ont	249487	5721	2.3
Eastern	411031	10027	2.4
Man	149828	5580	3.7
Sask	150611	6180	4.1
Alta	122841	4584	3.7
Prairie	423280	16344	3.9
B.C.	215738	5056	2.3
Yuk	11463	420	3.7
West Coast	227201	5476	2.4
N.W.T.	27837	847	3.0
Canada	1089342	32694	3.0

Original Data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

Prairie Indians have been increasing almost twice as fast as other major Indian populations.

Table 3

Registered Canadian Indians

Change in Distribution of the Population
by provinces

1964-1968

Province or Territory	Population as registered		Percent of total Population	
	Dec. 31st '63	Dec 31st '68	Dec 31st '63	Dec 31st '68
P.E.I.	374	418	1.8	1.8
N.S.	3935	4411	19.2	18.6
N.B.	3629	4156	17.7	17.5
Que	23043	26302	11.3	11.1
Ont	47260	52981	23.1	22.3
Eastern	78241	88268	38.2	37.2
Man	27778	33358	13.6	14.0
Sask	27672	33852	13.5	14.3
Alta	22738	27322	11.1	11.5
Prairie	78188	94532	38.2	39.8
B.C.	40990	46046	20.0	19.4
Yuk	2142	2562	1.0	1.1
West Coast	43132	48608	21.1	20.5
N.W.T.	5235	6082	2.6	2.6
Canada	204796	237490	100.0	100.0

Data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

In the five years under review there has been a perceptible shift in the main concentration of Indians. In 1964 there were almost but not quite as many Indians on the prairies as in the eastern provinces. By the end of 1968, prairie Indians exceeded all Indians in the east by 6,264 and constituted the largest single block of Indians in Canada.

Table 4

Canadian Registered Indians
Trend in Net Annual Increase of Population
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Population as registered at Jan 1st					Annual Increase by Dec 31st					Annual increase percent Jan 1st pop.				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	*1966	*1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	374	376	393	399	409	2	17	6	10	9	0.5	4.5	1.5	2.5	2.2
N.S.	3935	3994	4099	4183	4287	59	105	84	104	124	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.9
N.B.	3629	3717	3824	3912	4039	88	107	88	127	117	2.4	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.9
Que	23043	23709	24446	23126	25650	666	737	(-1320)	2524	652	2.9	3.1	?	10.9	2.5
Ont	47260	48465	49556	52475	51731	1205	1091	2919	(- 744)	1250	2.5	2.3	5.9	?	2.4
Eastern	78241	80261	82318	84095	86116	2020	2057	1777	2021	2152	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5
Man	27778	28833	29996	30994	32227	1055	1163	998	1233	1131	3.8	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.5
Sask	27672	28914	30086	31360	32579	1242	1172	1274	1219	1273	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9
Alta	22738	23642	24587	25434	26440	904	945	847	1006	882	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.3
Prairie	78188	81389	84669	87788	91246	3201	3280	3119	3458	3286	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.6
B.C.	40990	42141	43250	44205	45152	1151	1109	955	947	894	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0
Yuk	2142	2215	2292	2337	2477	73	77	45	140	85	3.4	3.5	2.0	6.0	3.4
West Coast	43132	44356	45542	46542	47629	1224	1186	1000	1087	979	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1
N.W.T.	5235	5383	5569	5739	5911	148	186	170	172	171	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9
Canada	204796	211389	218098	224164	230902	6593	6709	6066	6738	6588	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

*One Band of Indians transferred to Ontario in 1966 and returned in 1967.

Compare with Table 8

Table 5

Canadian Registered Indians

Annual Deviation from Mean Rate of Annual Increase
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Mean Rate of increase (Table 2)	Annual deviation from Mean (by Table 4)				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	2.3%	-1.8	+2.2	-0.8	+0.2	-0.1
N.S.	2.3%	-0.8	+0.3	-0.3	+0.2	+0.6
N.B.	2.8%	-0.4	+0.1	-0.5	+0.4	+0.1
Que	2.7%	+0.2	+0.4	?	?	-0.2
Ont	2.3%	+0.2	0	?	?	+0.1
Eastern	2.4%	+0.2	+0.2	-0.4	0	+0.1
Man	3.7%	+0.1	+0.3	-0.4	+0.3	-0.2
Sask	4.1%	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Alta	3.7%	+0.3	+0.3	-0.3	+0.3	-0.4
Prairie	3.9%	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	0	-0.3
B.C.	2.3%	+0.5	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Yuk	3.7%	-0.3	-0.2	-1.7	+4.3	-0.3
West Coast	2.4%	+0.4	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
N.W.T.	3.0%	+0.2	+0.5	+0.1	0	-0.1
Canada	3.0%	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2	-0.1

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

Tables 4 and 5 indicate a slow downward drift in rates of increase in most communities, most clearly shown in British Columbia. Although prairie Indians have pulled ahead of other Indians, especially Saskatchewan which outstripped Manitoba, their rate of annual increase has begun to drop also but not enough to prevent them still outgrowing all other major groups of Indians.

Table 6

Canadian Registered Indians

Trend in Birth Rate
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Estimated mid-year population					Total births registered					Birth rate per 1000 population				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	375	385	396	404	414	11	19	12	14	18	29.3	49.4	30.3	34.7	43.5
N.S.	3965	4046	4141	4235	4349	100	129	128	148	145	25.2	31.9	30.9	34.9	33.3
N.B.	3673	3771	3868	3975	4097	120	147	122	154	136	32.7	39.0	31.5	38.7	33.2
Que	23376	24077	23786	24388	25976	784	845	778	741	841	33.5	35.1	32.7	30.4	32.4
Ont	47862	49010	51015	52103	52356	1531	1662	1736	1683	1736	32.0	33.9	34.0	32.3	33.2
Eastern	79251	81289	83206	85105	87192	2546	2802	2776	2740	2876	32.1	34.5	33.4	32.2	33.0
Man	28306	29415	30495	31611	32793	1274	1461	1447	1533	1483	45.0	49.7	47.5	48.5	45.2
Sask	28293	29500	30723	31970	33215	1422	1496	1647	1560	1658	50.3	50.7	53.6	48.8	49.9
Alta	23190	24115	25011	25937	26881	1087	1167	1176	1199	1182	46.9	48.4	47.0	46.2	44.0
Prairie	79789	83030	86229	89518	92889	3783	4124	4270	4292	4323	47.4	49.7	49.5	47.9	46.5
B.C.	41565	42695	43728	44678	45599	1627	1706	1621	1589	1517	39.1	40.0	37.1	35.6	33.3
Yuk	2179	2254	2314	2407	2520	95	108	65	130	78	43.6	47.9	28.1	54.0	31.0
West Coast	43744	44949	46042	47085	48119	1722	1814	1686	1719	1595	39.4	40.4	36.6	36.5	33.1
N.W.T.	5309	5476	5654	5825	5996	199	233	210	205	238	37.5	42.5	37.1	35.2	39.7
Canada	208093	214744	221131	227533	234196	8250	8973	8942	8956	9032	39.6	41.8	40.4	39.4	38.6

Based on data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

In this table the mid year population is estimated from the population registration as on Jan 1st and Dec 31st each year. The births are those registered in the year regardless of actual year of birth. Consequently the rates do not agree precisely with those calculated on data corrected to the actual number of births in the year.

Table 7

Canadian Registered Indians

Trend in the Death Rates
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Estimated mid-year population					Deaths registered					Crude Death Rate per 1000 population				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	375	385	396	404	414	10	8	3	5	7	26.7	20.8	7.6	12.4	16.9
N.S.	3965	4046	4141	4235	4349	43	24	28	41	23	10.8	5.9	6.8	9.7	5.3
N.B.	3673	3771	3868	3975	4097	29	34	28	25	21	7.9	9.0	7.2	6.3	5.1
Que	23376	24077	23786	24388	25976	170	163	155	158	177	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8
Ont	47862	49010	51015	52103	52356	433	408	458	416	458	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.0	8.7
Eastern	79251	81289	83206	85105	87192	685	637	672	645	686	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.9
Man	28306	29415	30495	31611	32793	279	245	262	266	282	9.9	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.6
Sask	28293	29500	30723	31970	33215	252	273	276	286	295	8.9	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.9
Alta	23190	24115	25011	25937	26881	184	165	196	192	226	7.9	6.8	7.8	7.4	8.4
Prairie	79789	83030	86229	89518	92889	715	683	734	744	803	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.6
B.C.	41565	42695	43728	44678	45599	461	496	471	478	462	11.1	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.1
Yuk	2179	2254	2314	2407	2520	21	22	25	14	19	9.6	9.8	10.8	5.8	7.5
West Coast	43744	44949	46042	47085	48119	482	518	496	492	481	11.0	11.5	10.8	10.4	10.0
N.W.T.	5309	5476	5654	5825	5996	48	43	31	34	54	9.0	7.9	5.5	5.8	9.0
Canada	208093	214744	221131	227533	234196	1930	1881	1933	1915	2024	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.6

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

In this table the mid year populations are estimated from the population as registered on 1st Jan and 31st Dec each year.
The death has dropped a little in the five years but very little.

Table 8

Canadian Registered Indians

Trend in Natural Increase
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Population on Jan 1st					Excess of Births over Deaths					Natural Increase per cent Jan 1st pop.				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	374	376	393	399	409	1	11	9	9	11	0.3	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7
N.S.	3935	3994	4099	4183	4287	57	105	100	107	122	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8
N.B.	3629	3717	3824	3912	4039	91	113	94	129	115	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.8
Que	23043	23709	24446	23126	25650	614	682	623	583	664	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6
Ont	47260	48465	49556	52475	51731	1098	1254	1278	1267	1278	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
Eastern	78241	80261	82318	84095	86116	1861	2165	2104	2095	2190	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Man	27778	28833	29996	30994	32227	995	1216	1185	1267	1201	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7
Sask	27672	28914	30086	31360	32579	1170	1223	1371	1274	1363	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.2
Alta	22738	23642	24587	25434	26440	903	1002	980	1007	956	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.6
Prairie	78188	81389	84669	87788	91246	3068	3441	3536	3548	3520	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
B.C.	40990	42141	43250	44205	45152	1166	1210	1150	1111	1055	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
Yuk	2142	2215	2292	2337	2477	74	86	40	116	59	3.5	3.9	1.7	5.0	2.4
West Coast	43132	44356	45542	46542	47629	1240	1296	1190	1227	1114	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3
N.W.T.	5235	5383	5569	5739	5911	151	190	179	171	184	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1
Canada	204796	211389	218098	224164	230902	6320	7092	7009	7041	7008	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

Compare with Table 4. The rate of natural increase has been remarkably consistent.

Table 9

Registered Canadian Indians

Actual Annual Increase and Natural Increase compared
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Actual Net Increase					Natural Increase					Net increase percent Natural increase				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	2	17	6	10	9	1	11	9	9	11	200	155	67	111	82
N.S.	59	105	84	104	124	57	105	100	107	122	104	100	84	97	102
N.B.	88	107	88	127	117	91	113	94	129	115	97	95	94	98	102
Que	666	737	-	2524	652	614	682	623	583	664	108	108	?	433	98
Ont	1205	1091	2919	-	1250	1098	1254	1278	1267	1278	110	87	228	?	98
Eastern	2020	2057	1777	2021	2152	1861	2165	2104	2095	2190	109	95	84	96	98
Man	1055	1163	998	1233	1131	995	1216	1185	1267	1201	106	96	84	97	94
Sask	1242	1172	1274	1219	1273	1170	1223	1371	1274	1363	106	96	93	96	93
Alta	904	945	847	1006	882	903	1002	980	1007	956	100	94	86	100	92
Prairie	3201	3280	3119	3458	3286	3068	3441	3536	3548	3520	104	95	88	97	93
B.C.	1151	1109	955	947	894	1166	1210	1150	1111	1055	99	92	83	85	85
Yuk	73	77	45	140	85	74	86	40	116	59	99	90	113	121	144
West Coast	1224	1186	1000	1087	979	1240	1296	1190	1227	1114	99	92	84	89	88
N.W.T.	148	186	170	172	171	151	190	179	171	184	98	98	95	101	93
Canada	6593	6709	6066	6738	6588	6320	7092	7009	7041	7008	104	95	87	96	94

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

Annual net increase is reduced from annual natural increase by excess of "emigration" over "immigration" and vice-versa.

Table 10

Canadian Registered Indians

Increase in Population
1964-1968

Net Effect of Migration on Population Growth
by provinces

Province or Territory	Natural Increase (excess of all births over all deaths) 1964-1968	Actual Increase from Dec 31st '63 to Dec 31st '68 (Table 1)	Difference of Actual from Natural Increase due to migration	Effect of migration as percent of Natural increase
P.E.I.	41	44	+ 3	+ 7.3
N.S.	491	476	- 15	- 3.1
N.B.	542	527	- 15	- 2.8
Que	3166	3259	+ 93	+ 2.9
Ont	6175	5721	- 454	- 7.4
Eastern	10415	10027	- 388	- 3.7
Man	5864	5580	- 284	- 4.8
Sask	6401	6180	- 221	- 3.5
Alta	4848	4584	- 264	- 5.4
Prairie	17113	16344	- 769	- 4.5
B.C.	5692	5056	- 636	-11.2
Yuk	375	420	+ 45	+12.0
West Coast	6067	5474	- 591	- 9.7
N.W.T.	875	847	- 28	- 3.2
Canada	34470	32694	-1776	- 5.2

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

"Emigration" has exceeded "immigration" in most provinces over the 5 yr. period. Excess of out-migration over in-migration was most marked in British Columbia and Ontario.

Table 11

Canadian Registered Indians

Trend in Effect of Migration on Population Increase
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	"Natural Increase" Excess of births over deaths					Difference of Actual from "Natural Increase" due to migration					Effect of Migration per cent Natural Increase				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	1	11	9	9	11	+ 1	+ 6	- 3	+ 1	- 2	+100	+54.5	-3.3	+11.1	-18.2
N.S.	57	105	100	107	122	+ 2	0	- 16	- 3	+ 2	+3.5	0.0	-1.6	- 2.8	+ 1.6
N.B.	91	113	94	129	115	- 3	- 6	- 6	- 2	+ 2	-3.3	- 5.3	-6.4	- 1.6	+ 1.7
Que	614	682	623	583	664	+ 52	+ 55	?	?	- 12	+8.5	+ 8.8	?	?	- 1.8
Ont	1098	1254	1278	1267	1278	+107	-163	?	?	- 28	+9.7	-13.0	?	?	- 2.2
Eastern	1861	2165	2104	2095	2190	+159	-108	-327	- 74	- 38	+8.5	- 5.0	-15.5	- 3.5	- 1.7
Man	995	1216	1185	1267	1201	+ 60	- 53	-187	- 34	- 70	+6.0	- 4.4	-15.8	- 2.7	- 5.8
Sask	1170	1223	1371	1274	1363	+ 72	- 51	- 97	- 55	- 90	+6.2	- 4.2	- 7.1	- 4.3	- 6.6
Alta	903	1002	980	1007	956	+ 1	- 57	-133	- 1	- 74	+0.0	- 5.7	-13.6	- 0.0	- 7.7
Prairie	3068	3441	3536	3548	3520	+133	-161	-417	- 90	-234	+4.3	- 4.7	-11.8	- 2.5	- 6.6
B.C.	1166	1210	1150	1111	1055	- 15	-101	-195	-164	-161	-1.3	- 8.3	-17.0	-14.8	-15.3
Yuk	74	86	40	116	59	- 1	- 9	+ 5	+ 24	+ 26	-1.4	-10.5	+12.5	+20.7	+44.0
West Coast	1240	1296	1190	1227	1114	- 16	-110	-190	-140	-135	-1.3	- 8.5	-16.0	-11.4	-12.1
N.W.T.	151	190	179	171	184	- 3	- 4	- 9	+ 1	- 13	-2.0	- 2.1	- 5.0	+ 0.6	- 7.1
Canada	6320	7092	7009	7041	7008	+273	-383	-943	-303	-420	+4.3	- 5.4	-13.5	- 4.3	- 6.0

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

In 1966 one Band of Indians was misallocated to Ontario from Quebec. Actual increase is innacurately recorded.

Table 12

Canadian Registered Indians

Trend of Vital Index
by provinces
1964-1968

Province or Territory	Births registered					Deaths registered					Vital Index				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
P.E.I.	11	19	12	14	18	10	8	3	5	7	1.1	2.4	4.0	2.8	2.6
N.S.	100	129	128	148	145	43	24	28	41	23	2.3	5.4	4.6	3.6	6.3
N.B.	120	147	122	154	136	29	34	28	25	21	4.1	4.3	4.4	6.2	6.5
Que	784	845	778	741	841	170	163	155	158	177	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.8
Ont	1531	1662	1736	1683	1736	433	408	458	416	458	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8
Eastern	2546	2802	2776	2740	2876	685	637	672	645	686	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2
Man	1274	1461	1447	1533	1483	279	245	262	266	282	4.6	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.3
Sask	1422	1496	1647	1560	1658	252	273	276	286	295	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.6
Alta	1087	1167	1176	1199	1182	184	165	196	192	226	5.9	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.2
Prairie	3783	4124	4270	4292	4323	715	683	734	744	803	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.4
B.C.	1627	1706	1621	1589	1517	461	496	471	478	462	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Yuk	95	108	65	130	78	21	22	25	14	19	4.5	4.9	2.6	9.3	4.1
West Coast	1722	1814	1686	1719	1595	482	518	496	492	481	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
N.W.T.	199	233	210	205	238	48	43	31	34	54	4.1	5.4	6.8	6.0	4.4
Canada	8250	8973	8942	8956	9032	1930	1881	1933	1915	2024	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5

Original data supplied by Indian Affairs Branch.

The births used in this table are the number registered in the year, not those actually born in the year.